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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5	Plaintiff, DOCKET NO. 1:18-cr-226
6	VS.
7	NING VI
8	NING XI,
9	Defendant. /
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11	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUBPOENAS
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. JONKER, CHIEF JUDGE
13	GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
14	January 10, 2019
15	
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19	Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503
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Grand Rapids, Michigan 1 January 10, 2019 2 3 2:01 p.m. PROCEEDINGS 4 THE COURT: We're here on the case of the 5 United States against Ning Xi, 1:18-cr-226. And we have a 6 7 hearing on the motion for some early return subpoenas from the defense, and it's also a chance to talk a little bit more about 8 9 the background of the case and make sure the Court understands the government's theory. And to the extent the defense is 10 ready to outline its intended defense, where we're going on 11 12 that. 13 But let's start with appearances, please. MR. FRANK: Good afternoon, Your Honor, 14 15 Assistant U.S. Attorney Hagen Frank for the United States, and 16 to my left is the lead case agent Special Agent Bruce Fowler with the FBI. 17 THE COURT: All right. 18 MR. SAFER: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Ronald Safer 19 on behalf of Ning Xi. 20 THE COURT: Okay. I was wondering how you pronounce 21 Say it again, please. 22 it. 23 MR. SAFER: Xi. THE COURT: Xi? Thank you. 24 25 MR. SAFER: And with me is Valarie Hays, also on

behalf of Dr. Xi. And Ning Xi is present in court.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

I know it's your motion, Mr. Safer, but I want to start with Mr. Frank and just get a sense of where the government is going. All I really have is the case file, which is limited on any discovery, obviously. And what I'm gathering from the Indictment is that the government's got some background in there but that your theory of the actual wire fraud is tied to the specific instances you name seeking airline fee reimbursement both from MSU and then from IEEE?

MR. FRANK: IEEE, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So give me -- that much is -- I'm reading right. Just give me a little bit more of an overview of how you see the case developing from the government's perspective and where you intend to go with it and how you intend to prove it.

MR. FRANK: Well, Your Honor, we have records from MSU, from IEEE, or we'll refer to main IEEE, and then from a fellow named -- it's pronounced Weihua Sheng, but it's spelled W-E-I-H-A-U -- H-U-A -- excuse me -- H-U-A S-H-E-N-G. He was a -- he did his doctoral work under Dr. Xi at MSU and now he's a tenured professor out at Oklahoma State University.

So the sources of our documents come from IEEE, from MSU, from Weihua Sheng who served as the treasurer on the conferences that were named that are recited in the Indictment

and had oversight over the bank accounts that were established to fund those conferences.

As I said, Weihua Sheng and Dr. Xi go way back to when Sheng was getting his doctoral -- doing his doctoral work. And he served as a treasurer on these conferences that -- for which Ning Xi, Dr. Xi, served as chair. And these were -- the overarching sponsor and organizer of these, these were conducted under the auspices of IEEE.

The way that IEEE would run these conferences was that the chair -- there would be two people who could draw on a conference account, and it was the chair and the treasurer. And so we got documents from Weihua Sheng that were given to him by Dr. Xi, and he cut all these checks to Dr. Xi. And those checks were supported by air travel -- by air travel receipts and itineraries that were fabricated and forged.

We know they were fabricated and forged -- or we will prove that they were fabricated and forged because there were multiple varieties of fraud. In some cases the documents -- the ticket number never existed. Because obviously we got records from the airlines also. That ticket number never existed or that ticket number applied to a ticket, to a fare that was flown by somebody other than Dr. Xi. Different place, different time, different person. Or that ticket applied to a booking that was made and then immediately canceled and never flown, but nonetheless Dr. Xi would submit it for

reimbursement. So there was a big chunk of the fraud that involved these IEEE funds.

Then in the same pattern of conduct we'll prove relative to Michigan State University of submitting travel reimbursement claims for travel that did not occur. We'll prove the travel did not occur either because that ticket never existed or that ticket existed for a different person or that ticket was canceled and a refund was made, sometimes in the space of the same day, and then much later would be submitted by Dr. Xi for reimbursement.

And then sometimes we've got itineraries where, you know, sometimes he would put in the same claim, the same provably fraudulent claim to MSU and IEEE and be reimbursed by both of them for air travel.

So our focus -- and this even went on to -- extended to the travel claims where he put in a claim for limo rides between Okemos and Detroit and submitted forged documents in support of that.

So in a nutshell our overarching theory of the case is that we have someone who rose to a very high level in both MSU and IEEE, he was a distinguished professor at MSU and he was a fellow at IEEE, which put him in their hierarchy in the top fraction of a percent of all the members of IEEE.

THE COURT: Okay. In terms of discovery you've already provided the defense, can you summarize that? And I

guess start with this: Is there more to be produced, or have you produced everything you've got?

MR. FRANK: Your Honor, I'm not going to commit on the record to having provided open-file discovery, but I think we have --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FRANK: -- at this point. We have received a massive volume of records from Michigan State University. We received all the records that Dr. Sheng out in Oklahoma had archived from the various conferences for which he served as treasurer. We have received documents from IEEE. We've provided those in two and a half waves to the defense.

The defense also sent us a very detailed and enumerated request for specific information wanting to know whether we had provided that already or were going to provide that. We came back with what I think is a very fulsome response saying, you know, this is what's been provided, this is where you will find it in the provided materials. So it's not that -- we didn't just do a document dump on them and say "Find it yourself." We've given them what I think is a pretty decent roadmap to where it is in the produced materials.

Last week we provided additional materials that we had obtained from MSU. I think that -- and I think it would be humanly impossible for the defense to have digested all of that at this point. So I don't think that -- I'm confident that

they will not be in a position to say -- I would be surprised if they were able to say at this point which items specified in their motion they still need. But I'm sure there will be things that have not been provided that they still need.

So in terms of what still is forthcoming from the government, at this point I don't see anything other than Jencks materials, which obviously will be provided down the road. But there's quite a lot of it.

And the nature of these record systems too,

Your Honor, it's like MSU does not have a file room with

employee records. They couldn't just go pull like Dr. Xi's

personnel folder or anything. What their general counsel did

was over -- went to numerous different departments and offices

within MSU pulling anything they had on Dr. Xi. And I would be

surprised if we haven't bled them dry. And everything we've

gotten from them we have provided to the defense.

THE COURT: All right. One specific category you've described in going through your overall theory of the case you didn't mention in discovery. That would be documents from airlines. Is that part of material you gathered and turned over too or not?

MR. FRANK: It is, but the defense wants records from airlines that we did not subpoena and do not plan on subpoenaing. We've provided -- and I'll look over my shoulder to my agent to correct me if I'm wrong -- but we provided

records from Delta, United, Lufthansa, and also records from the online travel agency Orbitz.

THE COURT: All right. All right. I guess the last question in a general way before I hear from the defense, it's an unopposed defense motion, so in some sense the course of least resistance is just for me to grant it and be done because you don't care. But talk to me about that. Because -- and I'll hear more from Mr. Safer or Ms. Hays or whoever argues it, but this looks a lot like civil discovery requests that I used to write or respond to. It's probably not quite as fulsome as all of those, but it's in that nature.

You do a lot of document cases. I mean, if we open the door to this, we've got mini civil discovery in all your criminal cases, and do you want that? And is that -- why isn't it of concern to the government if these subpoenas go to companies or entities that you think are victims of the fraud? Don't you want to be in between that?

MR. FRANK: Well, the way I look at this, Your Honor, is in all the discovery we've provided them, I have not seen anything that is exculpatory or that can be spun as being exculpatory.

By the same token, Dr. Xi's travel history -- we're not saying he never traveled. I mean, the man traveled incessantly. I've never had a case -- it's almost like that movie where George Clooney flies around firing people. I mean,

he's always in the air.

THE COURT: Right. Up in the Air.

MR. FRANK: Right, Up in the Air. Dr. Xi is like an international George Clooney when it comes to travel frequency. Trips to Europe, to the Far East. From the Far East to Europe back to the States.

We also know that -- and putting on these conferences did require, you know, some level of travel. Our theory of the case is that he basically exploited his position as a fellow at IEEE and as a distinguished professor at MSU -- who is not going to be questioned by people in travel offices -- he exploited that position to make a lot of money on the side.

The defense's theory of the case, I believe, is going to be that, "Well, no, he was doing all this travel and it was in support of these conferences. And, sure, he was submitting documents -- or rather claims that were supported by forged documents, but he wasn't asking for money that he wasn't entitled to."

The reason I think that's going to be the defense's theory of the case is that Dr. Xi had retained the firm Arent Fox in Washington, D.C. for about seven months before we indicted him, and we had several meetings with Peter Zeidenberg, Z-E-I-D-E-N-B-U-R-G, who is one of the partners at Arent. We had three reverse proffers and evidence reviews with them, and that was the theory that he advanced.

And I think that the defense request is -- yes, it's broad, but I think that they are looking for pots of information that might support this theory of, okay, these are fraudulent documents, but all of this travel -- I mean, he was traveling a lot and he was going to these places, and when he's at these places he's doing things to prepare for these conferences. And these conferences are very big deals. They pull experts from all over the world to foreign countries to -- including conferences to the U.S.

So I think what they are looking at is from a due-diligence standpoint. Because what we've shown them so far -- and we have been very open, and we were very open with Mr. Zeidenberg, showing him what we had and what our theory of the case was, and he came up with what their -- and obviously Mr. Safer is not committed to this defense -- but Mr. Zeidenberg came up with a theory of the case, and then we had another meeting and we told him why their presentation had not caused us to lose faith in our proofs.

So I think that if I'm Mr. Safer, I'm looking at it thinking "I'm not going to find much of a defense in the discovery. I've got to look outside of the discovery." And I will say our production goes well beyond our discovery obligations. I mean, there's a lot more than Rule 16, Brady, Giglio, and -- Brady and Giglio in there.

If I'm Mr. Safer, I'm looking at it thinking "I've

got to go to these other places and see if there is the material that I can try and build a defense with that says okay" -- because they can't -- they are not going to be able to contest that these documents were not forged and that he actually flew the flights that he claimed.

THE COURT: They might not characterize it as forged, and we'll let Mr. Safer speak for it --

MR. FRANK: Right.

THE COURT: -- but they might characterize it as mistakes because the guy is traveling all over the place and he knows he was in, you know, Dubai or wherever but didn't get the number right because he's going through all kinds of travel documents.

MR. FRANK: And that's -- that was part of the -rather the approach that his prior counsel was taking. So I
looked at their -- the materials that they are hoping to
subpoena, the types of information they are hoping to subpoena.
And, yes, I acknowledge that they are very broad, but this is
also a pretty unusual factual scenario.

So if I'm Mr. Safer, I am going to try and cast as wide a net as possible in the hopes of being able to build -- I mean, I'm confident I can build a picture about where he wasn't, places he didn't go, and that he then turned around consistently and over time submitted claims with forged documents for travel he didn't take and that he was double

dipping as between MSU and IEEE.

THE COURT: And how do you intend in summary to prove that it wasn't just a series of mistakes but was actually the product of an intentional scheme to defraud? Just the sheer volume of it or the nature?

MR. FRANK: Because forging documents in the way that they were forged and doing things like --

THE COURT: When you say forged, though, I mean, that carries a lot of freight. That suggests, you know, to stick with the movie reference, Catch Me If You Can, some guy sitting there with, you know, checks that he's changing the meter code. I don't hear you in that. In the summaries here you say, "Well, you know, there were ticket numbers that didn't match. There were cancellations. There were some double counts."

When you say forged --

MR. FRANK: Forged is a subset of fraudulent. I will say fraudulent. Some of them were forged. I mean, when you --airline itineraries know how to spell the cities that you're flying to or from. When you submit a document that purports to be an airline document and it misspells Detroit, that's not a genuine document. So we have -- within this subset of fraudulent documents, we have instances where, as I said, it's submitting a claim for a flight that you booked, you got an itinerary number, you canceled it, we've got your credit card records showing that that -- there was an immediate refund of

that charge, but then you turned around and you submitted it for payment. So we've got forged documents. We've got fraudulent documents.

THE COURT: So you have some of his credit card records too?

MR. FRANK: Oh, yes. Yes, sir. Credit card records showing that the flight that he submitted a claim for was an expense that was immediately refunded as soon as he canceled the itinerary.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Why don't I go to the defense and hear from Mr. Safer. Thank you for the added background. And we'll get the defense perspective on the motion, and if you want on anything else that you --

MR. FRANK: Yes, Your Honor. I would just add, as I said, we've -- we've given them an awful lot of material to digest, and because we got it from -- and there is repetition within those pots of evidence because things came in piecemeal from some of the airlines and things came in piecemeal from different offices within MSU, so there's going to be repetition within the bodies of or the categories of -- within the various productions that we've turned over. So once they go through and they digest it and then they look at the things that they are -- the bodies of documents that relate to their motion, I wouldn't be surprised if this list pares down significantly. But once they do figure out what they want that they don't have

and that we're not going to go get -- the reason I'm not objecting to the motion is because I view this as -- I mean, although the Court did bring up a law enforcement equity which is setting an informal precedent -- the informal precedent that you raised, that does implicate a law enforcement equity. But setting that aside, the way I look at it is this is really about the defense trying to convince the Court that it would be appropriate for you to exercise your authority to put the subpoenas in a special category. And given the nature of the case, it did not strike me as unreasonable for them to be asking for that.

THE COURT: All right. We'll go to Mr. Safer. Thank you.

Go ahead.

MR. SAFER: Thank you, Your Honor. I would like to begin, because I don't want to forget to say it, that I think the government's approach, Mr. Frank's approach in this case has been exemplary. I mean, there's no question that they have turned over material that is beyond what is required at Rule 16. They have not only not dumped documents on us but also tried to explain where those documents fit within their theory. And they have provided us voluminous documents. I think Mr. Frank's approach to this motion is also in the finest traditions of the Department of Justice. And so I want to acknowledge that at the very outset.

I would also like to describe for Your Honor how -why the documents sought are at the heart of our defense and
why they are necessary for us to put on a defense in this case.

Dr. Xi was, as Mr. Frank said, not only a top executive at IEEE, a president of one of the sections and one of the world's leaders -- remains one of the world's leaders in robotics -- but somebody who was sought after as both a presenter and an organizer of these conferences throughout the world. And as a result, he was flying all over the world constantly. And there is -- I don't -- as you heard, there's not going to be a dispute about that. He was at the vast majority of the places that he has been reimbursed for. He was there, we think, at all of them. I think there will be no dispute about the vast majority of them.

Because of Dr. Xi's renown, he brought to

Michigan State tens of millions of dollars that -- much of
which was placed in a Michigan State account from which these
reimbursements were drawn.

We are seeking the records from that account that will show that both the inflow and outflow from those accounts -- because it goes directly to Dr. Xi's intent and his lack of fraudulent intent -- he was able to withdraw money from those accounts for --

THE COURT: Help me understand how that helps on intent. Even if he generated a whole bunch of money for the

school, if he double-booked flights or double-charged them for 1 flights, it's still wrong. 2 3 MR. SAFER: Absolutely. And he didn't. THE COURT: Okay. So how does it help you to see how 4 much money he brings into the university? 5 MR. SAFER: Because under the regulations that we 6 7 also seek from Michigan State, he was able to withdraw that money for a plethora of reasons. That some of which are very 8 close to personal use. But certainly if you want to say in 9 professional use for comfort, for food, for travel, for a 10 variety of different things. If he were going to defraud 11 12 Michigan State University or if he were going to enrich himself at Michigan State University's expense, he would have taken 13 money from that account with ease in any number of ways and 14 15 used it. THE COURT: So if the government hasn't -- I take it 16 the government hasn't produced records of those accounts? 17 MR. SAFER: I don't think the government has the 18 records of those accounts. They produced checks from the 19 account, but I don't think the government has --20 THE COURT: You haven't probably gotten through 21 everything yet that was just submitted. 22 23 MR. SAFER: That is correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So, you know, this is a broader 24 25 question and a tactical one -- and I know you've prosecuted

plenty of cases -- from a defense perspective, though, why do you really want this? I mean, why don't you want to make that argument to the jury that, "Look, you know, the government hasn't even bothered to show you how these things really work because they don't want you to know that Mr. Xi doesn't have any motive or reason to do that. There's a much easier pathway if he really wanted a few hundred, a thousand bucks for a plane ticket." You know, normally that's what I imagine a defendant is going to say in a case like this. Look at all -- I mean, you've actually got your ready-made list. Look at all the things that the government didn't bring you to prove intent. How do you see all of this helping you develop the case?

MR. SAFER: Your Honor is exactly right. I think in the typical case that's what a criminal defense attorney would say. This is not the typical case. We are confident -- so, first of all, I don't think it's true that the government doesn't want to see what's there. I think they have tried. I don't think they see the case from the same perspective as we do, obviously. But I don't think I would want to stand in front of a jury and say that because I don't think it's true.

Secondly, in this -- this is the unique case where we want to do two things. First, we certainly want to say the government approach is wrong, and hopefully I'll get to that in a little bit as to where the government has taken perhaps reasonable inferences from the evidence but inferences that are

incorrect and made mistakes as a result of that and that they haven't -- they haven't examined the full picture. And so we certainly want to point that out.

But this is the unique case, Your Honor, where the full picture is going to exonerate the defendant. It's more than just saying the government has failed in its burden of proof. We will -- if given the opportunity to have these documents, we will prove him innocent. We will prove that in fact he did not defraud anybody, that these monies were appropriately paid to him. Indeed that he had legitimate expenses that far exceeded the reimbursements that he got. So quite different from the conclusion that he double dipped and that he enriched himself at these institutions' expenses. He absorbed losses.

THE COURT: So let me -- and now I don't want you to have to get farther than you want to go because obviously you're still developing the case and you don't have to tell me any of the defense at this point -- but let me just give you a hypothetical. If you thought you could show with these accounts that the total money into the account and the total money that Mr. Xi could have gotten out of it, because of money he spent out of his pocket for a whole bunch of things in addition to airlines, leaves the university in a net positive position, even if one of the airline submissions is in the words of Mr. Frank fraudulent, I mean, is that something you

think would mount a defense to the case, or am I overreading the kinds of things that you're trying to develop?

MR. SAFER: I think you're not overreading it,
Your Honor. I don't think I was clear in the two different
ways we want to use the evidence.

One is in the account with regard to the inflows, that's just the argument that goes to intent. That he brought a lot of money to Michigan State. He was able to use that in a broad number of ways. If he wanted to defraud Michigan State, that's how he would have done it. He didn't intend to defraud. Full stop, that's the end of that.

Now if we look at just the reimbursement aspect of the case where he's traveling and he's doing these things for Michigan State and for IEEE, if we look just at the money that he actually spent out of his own pocket for that travel and travel expense-related expenses and conference-related expenses, without regard to what he brought in, we will find that that amount, the outflow of money that he paid for that travel, et cetera, exceeded the amount of money for which he was reimbursed and was -- legitimately could have been reimbursed for.

THE COURT: All right. So sticking with the sort of hypothetical on that category, on any given conference he's got to spend out of his pocket or advance a whole bunch of expenses for meals, hotels, airlines, Uber, whatever else it may be, and

he gets money reimbursed for that whole array of things, and am I hearing you that if you could establish it you think it would be a valid defense in a case like that to say, "Well, even if this particular line item, airline travel, is just plain wrong, if the overall expenses that he incurred exceed the overall dollars that he got, it's still not a fraud"?

MR. SAFER: Yes, I think that's right, that in that you have to take money or property. You have to be -- you know, the object of the fraud has to be to take money or property, and he did not. And so that -- that total represents -- you know, shows that he did not have the intent to get money or property from either of these organizations.

But second, it will make clear that none of those quotations that were submitted for flights were fraudulent.

And now, Your Honor, I'll get to the -- you know, to the issue -- those receipts or proof that was submitted were neither forged nor really a mistake. So I'll try to explain in some detail, with the caveat that we haven't gotten all of the material that we need. But here is the general --

THE COURT: And we can continue to speak in more or less hypothetical terms because we're early in the case and I understand you haven't had a chance to exhaust everything you need to do, but at least you'll give me an idea of where you're going and why these documents in your view would be critical.

MR. SAFER: Thank you. So Mr. -- Dr. Xi would take

trips for a number of different reasons. Some of the trips related and some of the legs of the trips related to a conference that he was organizing or a conference that he was putting together for IEEE. And as Mr. Frank said, when these trips are organized years -- these conferences are organized years in advance. So, for instance, there was a very big conference in 2014. The beginning of that organization -- of the organization of that conference was in 2011. And he -- and Dr. Xi had -- was the conference chair, so he was charged with getting sponsors for the organization -- for the conference, getting presenters, getting an audience, getting the venue. And so that required exhaustive travel.

But at the same time he might be in the same area of the world and then he is presenting at a conference which helps bring in some of those tens of millions of dollars to Michigan State University because he presents and he gets support for further research with regard to robotics.

Now, here is the complication for all of that: In order to save those organizations money, Dr. Xi bought around-the-world tickets, which are tickets that as long as you're going in the same direction --

THE COURT: Right, I used to have clients in Singapore who would get them regularly.

MR. SAFER: All right. So you're way ahead of me.

THE COURT: No, I'm not way ahead of you, and that's

long ago, but at the time they cost around 15,000 bucks.

MR. SAFER: Yeah. Now they are between seven and eight.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SAFER: But, of course, Dr. Xi could not or it would not be right because there were different legs of the trip that were responsible -- that were attributable to different organizations. He did not bill the entirety of that ticket to, for example, Michigan State.

And now just to use examples, let's say that he was traveling and there was one leg of the trip -- and it was rarely this clean -- but there was one leg of the trip that was to organize the conference and then one leg of the trip to present a paper. So the organization of the conference for IEEE, the presentation of the paper for Michigan State. What Dr. -- so at the end of the day what Dr. Xi would do is he would have somebody -- he'd say, "Okay, this leg of the trip was for IEEE. Bill them for that." And what they would do was they would often get a fare quotation, or even as Mr. Hagen says purchase a round-trip ticket from those points of entry and exit, and then cancel the ticket because -- and that would give you a current price quotation for that, and then they would submit that.

Now, the problem, of course, is it would have been great if they had written on here "This is only a quotation.

We didn't take this exact flight. We flew on an around-the-world ticket." Which was not done. And therein lies the problem. Because you could call that a fraudulent quotation when really -- really it was meant for a different purpose. It was meant to say "This is a representation of a ticket for that leg and we're billing you for that." And if we get the documents that have all of those flights from all of the airlines -- and one -- another wrinkle is that United, of course, is part of the Star Alliance, and United will present -- provide to the government, as they have, and the government has provided to us the parts of that trip that United flights are, but then they have open for their alliance partners, we don't have that leg, and that those are important legs.

a minute. Almost every around-the-world ticket situation I've seen, if you added up the commercial price for the separate legs, it's going to greatly exceed the around-the-world price. I mean, that's the whole point of getting the around-the-world ticket. If somebody submits all of the separate legs and gets reimbursement for the separate legs but only outflows, whether it's 7,000 or 15,000, for the around-the-world ticket, how does that fit with a wire fraud theory and a defense in your view?

MR. SAFER: Then -- that's a wonderful question,
Your Honor. One that we will raise with the jury. Because

Dr. Xi was careful to make sure that the total reimbursement that he submitted for those legs did not exceed the around-the-world ticket. And that's not something that somebody who has the intent to defraud would do.

So was this done imperfectly? It was. But it was not done -- if we can -- and this is the unique case. You know, I hope -- I mean, because we labored very hard to try to tailor these requests so that they were not typical of civil discovery but rather very focused on what we need for our defense. But I don't think this sets a precedent, Your Honor, because this is -- you know, I'm sort of reminded of when you said -- when you said that, what flashed through my mind was -- and I'm old -- so when the general manager of the New York Giants was asked, "Hey, you've torn up Lawrence Taylor's contract. Doesn't that set a dangerous precedent?" And he said, "Yes, it sets a precedent. What I would tell the next person is 'If you play like Lawrence Taylor, I'll rip up your contract too.'"

You know, I would say it sets a precedent in the next case where somebody has flown thousands of flights literally in an eight-year period of time, then there is going to be broad discovery. But that is -- this is that rare case.

So, you know, we need the -- so now we're back to the form of the -- of what was submitted. And the totals of what is submitted.

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One of the reasons we believe the government says that there was double dipping is they do not understand because they don't have all of the documents, and neither do we, what those -- what the reimbursement checks were for.

So, for example, IEEE has -- gets a stack of reimbursements and they will have -- they will issue a check for \$30,000 or there will be a check issued for \$30,000. That has a whole bunch of receipts behind it. But if you look at the -- and, yes, sometimes those receipts are duplicated in another pile, but you will -- but those receipts -- like I'll give you a for-instance. A hotel bill is submitted and it's attributed to one conference. That same hotel bill is found in another pile for a different conference. But all that's reimbursed the second time is a restaurant tab because there was a meal for that conference. But it's the same receipt. And so the two receipts are in the same pile. But if you dig into the details, some of which we have, some of which we do not, and we believe IEEE will have and Michigan State will have, you'll see that those receipts were not double-counted and rather portions of them were used for different reimbursements. And that is what we are trying -- all that we are trying to do is we are trying to show that there were not -- there was not double dipping but rather that there was reimburs -- proper reimbursement.

In terms of a personnel file, Your Honor, the -- we

believe that Michigan State does have a personnel file. 1 THE COURT: You know, I didn't question Mr. Frank on 2 3 this, but Michigan has something called the Bullard-Plawecki Right-to-Know Act which requires an employer to produce a 4 personnel file on the request of an employee or former 5 Why doesn't that get you what you want without a 6 7 subpoena? 8 MR. SAFER: Well, we can try -- we can try that. know, we can try that. And we have, for example, tried to get 9 credit card records that we'll need and airline records without 10 burdening -- without asking the Court for a subpoena. Although 11 12 some of those were not -- we're hitting brick walls and we're going to need to subpoena, if the Court allows. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Other things that you want to 14 15 highlight? 16 MR. SAFER: That is the essence of the theory of our case, Your Honor, and why I think this is a very different case 17 than most and why we need this kind of detailed presentation --18 detailed information from these entities. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor. 21 MR. SAFER: THE COURT: I'm going to give Mr. Frank a chance to 22 23 respond, and then I'll give you the last word on your own motion. 24 Okay?

MR. FRANK: In no particular order, Your Honor.

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First off, I believe that all the account-related information that Mr. Safer was talking about has been provided. I think once he's had -- he and his team have had a chance to look through that, that may obviate the need for that subpoena. But, again, that's what I mentioned before about how their list may pare down once they have had a chance to chew through everything we've given them.

The notion that -- and this is, of course -- this will be something that we'll fight out at trial -- but the idea that donations that came into MSU based upon Dr. Xi's being there was somehow his funds, our proofs from MSU will establish that, no, you donate money to MSU on Monday, on Tuesday that's MSU's money and you don't get to pull it out without MSU's approval. So the idea that there's some sort of -- these accounts were his money for the taking, the proofs will not bear that out. Nor will his tax returns for that matter. And those have also been provided to the defense.

Let's see, I could address the around-the-world ticket theory, but, again, I'll save that for trial.

THE COURT: Well, what's your general response?

MR. FRANK: The general response is that, for example, if you've got a 9,000 around-the-world ticket, \$9,000 around-the-world ticket and then you submit claims that result in you being paid \$34,000 for that travel, you've committed fraud.

THE COURT: And I think what Mr. Safer is saying is in his view the proofs will show that even if he broke up the segments, he never ultimately asked for more than the 9,000 in that example. And that may be factually disputed --

MR. FRANK: I think the proofs will show we've got one instance where there's a \$9,000 ticket and he was reimbursed \$34,000 in claims on that travel.

I guess the last thing I would point out. I think
the Court was -- if I heard the question correctly -- I'll
paraphrase what I think I heard, and you can correct me if I
got it wrong. As far as the fraud theory goes, the question in
essence was: If you lie to get something that you're entitled
to, is that fraud? The government's theory is no that's not
fraud. Fraud requires -- the element of material
misrepresentation requires that you get something you're not
entitled to. So if you lie to get something that you're
entitled to and you could have had simply by telling the truth,
that's not our theory of the case because we don't think that
would be fraud.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FRANK: That's all I have at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thanks. One other question I meant to ask, and I'll give you both a chance to address it -- and this is really getting far afield from the issues today, so

if neither side is prepared to address or doesn't want to -whenever I hear that somebody who used to study under this
defendant or vice versa somebody who used to be a professor is
producing documents for the other person, I'm always thinking
professional rivalry. Is that an issue in the case? In other
words, if the individual now in Oklahoma -- whose name I can't
pronounce anyway -- is a professional rival, there's certainly
a motive to say, "Hey, it's Mr. -- it's Dr. Xi, it's not me."

MR. FRANK: Right.

THE COURT: And, you know, he's the other person with access to the same money.

MR. FRANK: I think that's going to be -- I won't call it a hard sell. I think that's going to be an impossible sell if that's where the defense wants to go with this.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FRANK: Because Dr. Sheng, his place in the food chain -- and Mr. Safer is absolutely right, Dr. Xi is world-renowned in the field of nanorobotics. He's as big a wheel as you become in this field. And Dr. Sheng in that pecking order is way down the totem pole. And I think part of it may also be a -- Dr. Sheng is a Chinese citizen. I think there's a cultural aspect there of you don't -- there are certain people that you don't question. If they tell you something is so or that you -- you -- you don't push back. It may be in the American -- it may be in the DNA of people

brought up in the United States. It's not necessarily culturally the same in China.

And then there's also the aspect of, again, Dr. Xi is as big a wheel as they come. Dr. Sheng is not. Dr. Sheng looked up and admired Dr. Xi. I don't think there's -- it would never occur to Dr. Sheng that he was any kind of rival with Dr. Xi. He was just happy to be in the same room with him.

THE COURT: Well, this is far afield as I said, it's a matter of argument, but I just bring it up because obviously Dr. Xi would be less of a big wheel if he's convicted of a federal felony.

MR. FRANK: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: He would obviously be less of a big wheel if he's convicted of a federal felony and somebody else moved in.

MR. FRANK: Right. If Dr. Xi got hit by a bus on the way home, I'd have no doubt there would be people vying for his spot, but Dr. Sheng is so far back in the pack, he's not going to be that guy.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

Any last words on the motion, Mr. Safer?

MR. SAFER: No, Your Honor. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss these matters with you.

THE COURT: Well, thank you to counsel. It was very

helpful for me because I have a lot less information than either of you do about the case. It is a somewhat unusual case, I think. Even though it's a wire fraud and we see that all the time, and they are all document-intensive, the nature of the case is a little different. I noticed that when the Indictment first came in. And this has helped me get a better understanding of at least on a preliminary basis where some of the flashpoints might be.

What I'm going to do is give you a ruling today. And I'm going to deny the motion today. I'm going to do it without prejudice so that if Mr. Safer believes there are things after he's had a chance to go through all of the document discovery of the government that he still needs, he can refresh it. But I want to give you some more concrete reasons for it so that you get an indication of what I'm likely to find fits and what I'm likely to find doesn't. And, of course, it doesn't preclude you from bringing the request once again.

The request in criminal cases for pretrial production of documents by subpoena is pretty unusual. Certainly in this district. I've seen it a few times. I think I've denied it every time. And that's because normally the Rule 17(c) subpoena process is designed to be very focused, very limited. And, of course, normally if you're subpoenaing documents, you're subpoenaing them for production at trial, not for pretrial examination as we do on the civil side. And what the

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Supreme Court has done, I think, in framing when there may be a proper basis for exception to that, as the parties and particularly Mr. Safer's brief outlines, under the Nixon framework, just to summarize it, you need the relevance, you need the accessibility, and then what I would call focus or specificity as opposed to a fishing expedition. Those are kind of the three general categories of argument.

And let me start with the last one, the specificity. I mean to cast no aspersions on the people who wrote the They are the kind of requests that I would have wanted to write when I was in civil practice too. But I think they are the antithesis of specific requests. They strike me as very broad civil litigation-style requests. They come complete with definitions and instructions that are very broad. You know, they want the term "document" to be used in the broadest sense and include without limitation about 80 percent of the page in terms of defining what that calls for. "Concerning" means in any way, directly or indirectly discussing, describing, regarding. The request is not for a particular policy or a particular, you know, faculty requirement or whatever it may be but all MSU policies, procedures, guidance, and training materials related to the submission of expense reimbursement requests. I can't even imagine if I got that at MSU where I would begin to collect all my policies through all of the different departments through

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the entire university that deal with expense reimbursement. And those are simply examples. But what they tell me is that for the most part the requests, at least as I read them, and that's true for the IEEE requests as well as for the MSU requests, they are crafted to be as inclusive as possible, which naturally is what we do on the civil side, we see it all the time, but in the civil side there's also very well-established process and procedure under Rule 45 for the protection of the party subpoenaed, for example, to come in. And although that could happen in a criminal case, because they rarely happen, there just isn't well-established procedures for this. So I'm situated with proposed subpoenas to the putative victims of the fraud to come up with what amounts to massive discovery requests and no established way for them to come to me and complain about it. I think that's problematic, and I think that violates the spirit of what Nixon has in mind in the specificity requirement. And the cases that we referenced in our earlier order at the lower court levels I think carry that It's not supposed to be a discovery device. forward. 17(c) is supposed to be much more limited. And these -- without going into every single one of them -- strike me as too far afield. And that really seques into relevance and

And that really segues into relevance and admissibility, which to some extent go hand in hand. And what Mr. Safer here has articulated helps me a lot more than just the written brief. The written brief was fine, but the

articulation of some particular concrete defense avenues helps me understand more what some of the requests are directed to.

Before the hearing, before knowing that, I just went through the requests on my own and outlined what I could imagine if I were, you know, in defense counsel's perspective what might be of greatest interest to me, without really knowing exactly where the government was going or where the defense was going. And the one thing that I thought I would definitely want to focus on, it's on page 4 of the brief, the MSU subpoena paragraph 3, "All statements between 2008 and 2016 for MSU financial accounts from which Dr. Xi sought reimbursement." I have there "Maybe." "Maybe." I need to understand more about it.

And that's where I am as I hear the argument today. That kind of information, to the extent it isn't in the government's discovery, would seem to be quite directly germane to both aspects of the theory that Mr. Safer outlines. The general theory on intent: If he wanted to steal, there were lots of easier ways than forging airline vouchers. And the other being that these really weren't mistakes or fraud, they were simply the practical effort to deal with things like around-the-world tickets but the reality that individual segments are properly allocable to different conferences along the way. And those kinds of statements would help the defense to either demonstrate or fail to demonstrate that in breaking

out the segments of around-the-world tickets, you know, there was in fact no over-reimbursement. So maybe, but we'll have to see, I think, first what's in the government's discovery. I think that's where the avenues first need to be exhausted to preserve the ordinary process of the criminal discovery such as it is and distinguish it from everything else.

The other things there, I mean, in some general sense "All MSU policies and procedures and guidances" might have some bare relevance, but it's hard for me to see how anything that I can identify or even that Mr. Safer can identify now is readily admissible. You know, documents showing the MSU guidance, recommendations, or procedures. Same kind of thing, it seems to me.

Furthermore, that to the extent they matter, they probably should be in Mr. -- or Dr. Xi's possession already. You know, when you get to 4, we're talking about all communications on a whole series of things, which especially given the definitions is vast. And I can't imagine even if there could be some potentially relevant item that there would be anything I can readily identify as admissible now.

The personnel file, we already talked about the Bullard-Plawecki Act in Michigan as being a much more direct way to that than criminal subpoena. And I can go through the other items. I don't see how, for example, courses taught by Dr. Xi are particularly germane. Plus, I'd expect those to be

on Dr. Xi's CV anyway.

So when you go over to the IEEE, the list is similar. After I listened to Mr. Safer today, I think that the two items that I had identified in advance, items 1 and 6 which deal with the same kinds of things that I referenced in that MSU list, may well turn out to be germane, might fit the Nixon framework if it's pared down to that and if it isn't in the government discovery, but the other items, again, strike me as overbroad, more in the aspect of a fishing discovery expedition as opposed to a targeted look for relevant and admissible information.

So I'm not going to prevent Mr. Safer from coming back after the defense has had a chance to complete its review of the government discovery most recently submitted last week and say "Hey, we're still missing some things." Mr. Frank thinks maybe you're missing, by the time you get through it all, less than you think. And then I'll look at it again under the Nixon framework. And by the time we get to that, if we do, Mr. Safer, Ms. Hays, you'll have an opportunity to focus in more directly in your briefing on the concerns I'm articulating here and try to persuade me that you still need something if you do. But for today I'll deny the motion for those reasons but without prejudice to submission of an additional request as we go.

I don't think we have anything in terms of final pretrial or trial until midsummer; is that right?

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MR. SAFER:
                           I think June is the trial that's set at
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     the moment, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. All right. So we have time --
               MR. SAFER:
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                          Yes.
               THE COURT: -- even if we go on that. And I gather
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     from the way you said that you might believe you need some more
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     time than that in any event.
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               MR. SAFER: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Are there other things that we can
     or should do today from the government's perspective?
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               MR. FRANK: Um, I don't think so, Your Honor.
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     might be helpful to state for the record that we have got five
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     banker's boxes of documents at the FBI's Lansing office that
     the defense wants to come copy. I think we've already provided
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     digital copies of that information, but I have not done a
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     page-by-page matchup, so we're going to set that up.
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               THE COURT: Then you have something to do on the
     weekend, right?
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               MR. FRANK: Exactly.
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               MR. SAFER: While Mr. Frank is volunteering his time.
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               MR. FRANK: I was about to say, I have to earn my
     paycheck.
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               THE COURT:
                           That's right. You're not on furlough,
     you're on nonpay status probably.
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               MR. FRANK: Yes, Your Honor. Because my job involves
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protection of life and property, so it's important that I be on
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     the job but not that I be paid.
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                THE COURT: Right.
               MR. FRANK: In any event, we're going to get that
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     knocked out in the next couple of weeks.
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                THE COURT: Okay. And from your perspective,
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     Mr. Safer, anything else today?
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               MR. SAFER: No, Your Honor.
                                             Thank you.
                THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all.
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               MS. HAYS: Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE CLERK: Court is in recess.
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           (Proceeding concluded at 3:03 p.m.)
13
                I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
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15
     from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
16
                I further certify that the transcript fees and format
     comply with those prescribed by the court and the Judicial
17
     Conference of the United States.
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     Date: April 24, 2019
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                                 /s/ Glenda Trexler
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                                 Glenda Trexler, CSR-1436, RPR, CRR
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